

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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LOUISVILLE: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1898.

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## IRISH CAUSE.

**Great Demonstration Under the Auspices of the League in County Sligo.**

**The People of Ireland Must Again Have the Land of Ireland.**

**Rev. Father Scully's Heart-breaking Story of a Perishing People.**

**THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE INDORSED**

On Sunday a great demonstration under the auspices of the Buninadden branch of the United Irish League was held in Buninadden, the center of a cleared district in the County Sligo, says the Dublin Weekly Freeman. The gathering was a very large one, and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the people have entered into the new organization. All sections and parties were represented, and deputations were in attendance from the surrounding districts and towns. Mr. William O'Brien and the Mayor of Sligo, P. A. McHugh, M. P., were welcomed with ringing cheers when they appeared.

The Chairman, Rev. D. J. O'Grady, who was received with loud cheers, said he was extremely grateful for the high honor they had done him in asking him to preside over that large and enthusiastic meeting of Nationalists of the County Sligo and County Mayo. The British Government, under which they had the misfortune to live, might pass its laws and local government acts, or any other act it pleased, but there was only one bill which would ever satisfy the cravings of the Irish heart, and that was a bill to give the Irish people a right to make their own laws for their own people on their own soil. To his mind the movement of the United Irish League should meet with the cordial support and practical sympathy of every right thinking person.

It was to plant the Irish people on Irish soil, to get back for the ancient Irish race the land from which their forefathers were driven; it was for this grand and noble object that the United Irish League was established. To any one who loved his country and respected his kind it was humiliating and degrading that the hat should be sent round year after year in favor of a people starving in a land of plenty. It was to drive poverty and discontent from their midst, and to give the Irish people a fair chance of living on Irish soil that the United Irish League had been founded. There was nothing revolutionary or unjust about the movement. It was a movement to break up rich and fertile lands and distribute them among the smaller tenants, the lands to be taken on the conditions that due and ample compensation should be given. There was nothing contrary to any law, human or divine.

The United Irish League had established a platform broad and wide enough for every genuine Irishman to stand upon. Its aims and objects appealed alike to all sections of Irish Nationalists. They had done a noble work in establishing a branch in that parish. May that branch prosper and bring forth good fruit in abundance.

Among the resolutions passed amid great enthusiasm were the following: "Resolved, That we, the Nationalists of Sligo and Mayo, believing in Ireland's inalienable right to self-government, hereby pledge ourselves to continue the struggle for freedom until our national Parliament be once again established in College Green.

"That we indorse the principles and programme of the United Irish League and heartily approve of its aims and objects, which are identical with those of the old Land League, and recognizing the value of a fighting organization such as the United Irish League is, we now call on the people of these counties to fall into line forthwith and form branches of that organization in those districts where branches do not already exist.

"That we call upon our Nationalist Parliamentary representatives of all sections to reunite on a common platform and present an unbroken front to the common enemy in the British House of Commons.

"That as the new local government act which will come into operation immediately confers immense powers on the people, and as these powers can be utilized with great advantage for the advancement of the national cause, we pledge ourselves to support no candidate for the office of county or district councillor who is not a sincere believer in the doctrine of Ireland for the Irish and the land for the people."

The Very Rev. Father Scully, who was loudly cheered, said that magnificent demonstration brought back to his mind old recollections. They were assembled there that day for a noble object. There might have been different leagues in the past, but no one could object to a league that had for its programme "the land for the people." He might say he was not a Dillonite nor an O'Brienite nor any sort of an "ite" except an Irishite.

He had come there, for he had a sad story to tell. He did not believe there was a priest in Ireland but as a story to tell as the parish priest of Kesh.

What was the story he had to tell, and Father James O'Hara and Father John McDonnell before him? See the condition to which a large portion of his parish was reduced, depopulated to make room for the bullocks and for nothing else. In '44 they had in one village thirty-two families. Now they had one herd. In another townland in '44 they had thirty-seven families. Now they had one herd. In a third townland in '44 they had forty-seven families. Now they had one herd. These statistics could be produced. Father John McDonnell baptized in the parish of Kesh in the year '44 172 children. Now there were only forty-six to be baptized in the year. These were sad statistics.

What were they assembled there for? To get back the people to their homes again, to get the land for the people. How was that to be done? It was only to be done by united and determined action on the part of the people themselves. The priests would be with the people in that movement, but they would only be with them if everything was done over and above board. The people should act openly, unitedly, determinedly, if they would see the broad grass farms back again in the hands of the children who owned them. Surely this was work for which the people ought to make some little sacrifice.

Were they prepared to do it? They had a noble-souled man at the bottom of this new agitation, William O'Brien, and if he was prepared to make the sacrifices, why should not the people make sacrifices? But if they were to succeed everything should be done within the laws and the constitution. Mr. O'Brien was there to tell them the lines on which the work should be carried on, so he would not take any more of their time. He would only say again that if the people were to be planted in the soil, it could only be done by united and determined action. One thing the people should do, and that was to put an end to grabbing. Don't deal with the grabbers, but don't break their bones. Let the people simply turn their heads away from them at the fair and the market. But don't break the law. The law-breaker was really the persecutor and the enemy of the people. Let them work within the law and constitution, and with the help of God they would yet succeed in their noble object by the united efforts of priests and people.

William O'Brien was accorded a warm welcome and delivered a powerful and convincing speech.

The Mayor of Sligo, Mr. McHugh, John O'Dowd, J. J. Keenan and John McLaughlin Soocy, having addressed the meeting, the proceedings closed with ringing cheers for the Chairman.

## WILLIAM T. MEEHAN

**Honored by Being Chosen as President of the Catholic Knights of America.**

Branch 25, Catholic Knights of America, at its meeting Monday night received the yearly reports of its officers, which showed the branch to be in a flourishing condition. During the year a great deal of work has been done and many new members added, and the newly-elected officers predict a still greater increase during their administration.

There was quite a large attendance of members, all being interested in the annual election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Spiritual Director—Very Rev. L. Bax, President—William T. Meehan. First Vice President—M. F. Hill. Second Vice President—C. H. Desse. Recording Secretary—L. J. Veeneman. Financial Secretary—E. J. Maun. Treasurer—F. Baron. Trustees—A. F. Martin, John Nolan and J. P. Garaghy. Sentinel—M. Saughnessy. Sergeant-at-Arms—William McKenzie. Messrs. Meehan, Hill and Veeneman are three of the ablest and progressive members of the order in this city, and Branch 25 will certainly prosper under their guidance.

Mr. McGinn, of Branch 24, was present and entertained the members with some interesting remarks.

## CHRISTMAS MORNING

**The Vested Choir of St. Patrick's Will Render a Fine Programme.**

The vested choir of St. Patrick's church, composed of the sanctuary boys, will render an elaborate musical programme on Christmas morning at the 8 o'clock mass. The choir is under the direction of Miss Lizzie Keyer, one of the most popular young ladies in the West End. Miss Keyer is not only an accomplished organist, but also ranks as one of the finest soprano singers in the city, having undergone a thorough course of music under the best masters of the profession. Her little singers seem to have imbibed some of the vocal talent of their teacher, who is held in the highest honor and respect by them. The boys have undergone a thorough rehearsing during the past few weeks, and have reached a degree of proficiency seldom attained by juvenile choirs. A pleasing feature of the programme will be rendition of the solo, "Alma Redemptoris," by Miss Lizzie Keyer.

## HIBERNIANS TO CELEBRATE.

Wednesday evening Division 4 will hold its annual celebration. The State officers and Hibernian Knights will be the guests of honor.

## STROKESTOWN

**Landlords' Stronghold Invaded by Roscommon Men of the United League.**

**William O'Brien's Denunciation of the Government's Tactics.**

**Elect Men to County Councils Who Will Prevent Police Grabbing.**

**A TIDAL WAVE OF NATIONAL SPIRIT**

The meeting which was recently held at Strokestown is the best evidence of the manner in which the United Irish League movement has, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal, to use a common phrase, "caught on" in the West of Ireland. The town of Strokestown is the center of the lordling's cleared demesne in the County Roscommon. In fact, the warning to be seen at the gates of the Strokestown demesne is practically posted on the stone fences of every field in the neighborhood of the town, "Keep Off the Grass." The meeting under all the circumstances was a splendid one. It was not as large as the gathering usually held under the auspices of the United Irish League, but the question may well be asked: Where did the people come from?

Mr. William O'Brien, the orator of the day, who was received with loud cheers, said this was the first time he had ever set foot in Strokestown. It was a great pleasure to find so many people left in the country after the miles of depopulated land through which he had just been traveling. It was a pride and pleasure to him to address the people of Strokestown, because he knew that among them were some who differed from him in some matters, but although there were some matters on which they differed there were also important questions on which they were agreed, and upon which they were prepared to fight side by side together as Irish Nationalists.

They were all agreed in hating English rule. They would be only too eager to welcome the man, be he native leader or foreign soldier, who could tell them how to banish it most quickly out of this island, bag and baggage. They were all hater of Irish landlordism. They knew that every page of its history has been blotted with the sufferings and with the curses of the whole Irish race, and that the only service landlordism could ever do to Ireland was by disappearing from its soil forever. They all believed in the United Irish League programme of more land and better land for the people.

Of 18,000 tenants in the County Roscommon there was no less than 13,000 whose valuation was under £10, and there were nearly 6,000 of them scattered on wretched patches whose valuation was less than £5, and that in the very midst of the richest and most abundant plains that the heart of man could desire. Finally they were all agreed in reprobating the conduct of the police grabber. As to land grabbing he took leave to lay down three propositions which he was ready to fight out with the Government in their coercive courts, even if they were packed with all the Lord Norburys and Judge Keoghs that ever disgraced the name of justice in Ireland.

The first proposition was that their old race might as well by the country altogether if they left land grabbers to go unpunished. The next was that by every law which entitled the trade unionists of England to fight blacklegs and the judges of the land to blackball respectable barristers, the farmers of Ireland were justified in stamping out this insane and unnatural greed for the means of livelihood of the poor and weak.

The case of the ordinary land grabber was bad enough, but here was the case of a man paid by the public for the purpose of being an impartial officer between landlord and tenant taking an evicted farmer, and so stirring up one of the most serious public disturbances that ever shook Roscommon, and the Inspector General of the Constabulary, instead of rebuking this peace officer, indorsed Egan's action. He had always found a good deal of kindly Irish nature, too. Even the strait jacket of the depot could never altogether strangle the members of the peasant fathers and mothers that they sprang from. But even for their own sakes every decent man among them ought to be the first to make a stand against adding land grabbing to all the other discomforts of their profession.

Just fancy such a thing happening in England. Fancy in the case of a great English strike a police force being sent down to work for the masters at lower wages and being at liberty to prosecute the workers. The place of an Inspector General in England who would tolerate such a thing would not be worth twenty-four hours' purchase. And why? Because the representatives of the English people control their own police, and if they were to be used for the purpose of helping the capitalists to put down the workers they would have every public man and newspaper in England crying out for punishment of the man who countenanced such unfair use of the police force.

But in Ireland they were expected to lie down dumb, without a word of protest. The farmers of Ireland are the greatest trades union in the world. They occupy a much stronger position legally than the trades unionists, because the trades unionists have never claimed any property in the factories they work in, but Mr. Gladstone's land act of 1881 expressly recognizes the farmers as partners, and even the predominant partners, in the ownership of their own holdings. The landlords had been endeavoring to repeal the land act and to destroy the tenants' property by importing into the partnership a third party, the grabber, an outsider unknown to the law of '81, a man who had not made his money out of the land, and who never spent an hour of labor on the holding he grabs.

The whole Irish land question at the present moment was a question whether by means of these grabbers, these blacklegs, the landlords would succeed in confiscating the tenants' property and throwing the country back again in a state of agrarian revolution. There was a great agrarian issue here as to which every consideration of statesmanship ought to counsel the public authorities to preserve the most scrupulous neutrality between landlord and tenant. But just mark the impartiality of Dublin Castle. They first appoint the Fry Commission to declare that the rental of Ireland must be not what will enable the tenants to live and thrive, but what grabbers like Egan were prepared to offer as a competition rent out of the money earned from other sources.

But not content with that, they authorize the Royal Irish constabulary to turn grabbers themselves, and accordingly this poor woman, who only owed two years' rent, and who had actually been accepted by the Land Commissioners as the purchaser of her holding, was ousted from her little farm, and she and her little family, so far as the grabber is concerned, are doomed to the work-house.

They should remember that the County Councils of England had the control of their own police, and should man their own County Councils next March with men of the stamp of John Fitzgibbon, who would make the first business of the County Councils to insist, if the boasted equality between the two countries is not a sham, that they should have the same control over the police in Ireland as in England. In claiming every liberty and right they had in England they were on impregnable ground. In conclusion, Mr. O'Brien said: Before I finish let me say a word about the extraordinary success of this movement.

If the people are rallying to this United Irish League in a way that even the most sanguine of us could not have anticipated, it is because they feel and know that this is no factional movement. It is no man's movement; it is no maneuver to make party capital; it is simply an attempt to break down as far as possible those fatal barriers between Irishmen and Irishmen by arraying us all together again side by side in open field against the common enemy, and letting the future settle itself hereafter by the help of the old associations and the new forces and the new men that the progress of this fight is hinging to the front.

I don't know and I don't care what proportion of this meeting may be Parnellite or non-Parnellite, but this I do know, that on this platform Parnellite and non-Parnellite stand on a footing of absolute equality. Neither of them is asked to recant anything or apologize for anything.

But both are asked as far as possible to turn their thoughts away from the heart burnings of the past and to act like men in the living present, so as to give back to our people and to our cause the price-less weapon of a genuine national combination, the only weapon by which we possibly can gain back our freedom.

I don't at all complain if in the beginning people were suspicious when it was whispered into their ears that this was a sectional movement in disguise. In the morbid state of feeling that has prevailed for years we have all to exercise a deal of patience one toward another, and to put up with a little misunderstanding and injustice. In such a state of things none of us can pretend to be dogmatic or infallible. The most that any of us can hope to do is to do our little best in the way of peace and good will among Irish Nationalists, and let us be judged according to our works.

I believe more in practicing unity among the people than in looking for it to members of Parliament. But it is because we know that there is no united land plot, no crooked purpose, no personal ambition of any sort or kind, underlying this movement, except a formidable fighting power—even if all the existing sections and existing leaders had to disappear to bring it about—it is because we know that, and because the people with that wonderful instinct of theirs know it, that the cream of the men of all sections are gradually finding their way into this movement with a sense of relief and hope that they have not felt for many a day. We go for trusting to the people in the fullest possible manner.

We know that there is no future in this movement and to give it any direction that their own good sense and honest patriotism may suggest. The first lesson I ever learned in the school of Parnell was that the first condition of the freedom of Ireland was a combination of all the moral forces and the physical forces of all the Parliamentary forces and all the un-Parliamentary forces, and in the pursuit of that high and holy object we need not be daunted one bit by any mere transient difficulties or misunderstandings, because we know that we are working for no object except Ireland's freedom and our people's happiness. If any better plan than ours turns up we will be the first to welcome it, but if no better plan turns up, and for the present moment there is no other definite and practical programme whatsoever before the country, then we can go right ahead with the knowledge that we are already mounting on the crest of one of the greatest waves of national spirit that ever swept over Connaught, and it won't be our fault if that great tidal wave does not spread from a combined Connaught to a combined Ireland.

## DAVITT

**Warns the People Against England's Hypocrisy and Deceit.**

**The British Lion Is Looking For the Lion's Share, He Says.**

**Ultior Motives Govern the British in Seeking the Alliance.**

**ENGLAND GROWLS OVER THE TARIFF**

Michael Davitt, M. P., who has opposed an Anglo-American alliance owing to its probable effect upon the Irish question, said in an interview Saturday:

"There is no reason why Americans and Englishmen should not be friends. I have never advocated their hostility nor been one of those who thought that America should go to war with England to free Ireland.

"But there is also no reason why America should not be friendly with France, Germany, Russia and the other great powers of the earth.

"I do not believe in any alliance, and I hold that any Irishman who is a citizen of the United States may oppose it for American and not Irish reasons. The present worked up sentiment for an alliance is due to the higher English classes, who are not honestly friendly to America, ably assisted by certain British newspapers in New York City.

"The English people do not realize that the New York papers speak only for a small fragment of the American people and do not represent the vast body of opinion west of the Alleghenies.

"When the Maine was blown up the expressed opinion in fashionable clubs in London was 'It served the Yankees right,' and the Saturday Review said later, 'It is a contest between a scawlag and a gentleman, and scawlag will win.' 'But as soon as the United States began to win, England, having trouble in China with Russia at the time, went in with the winner.

"The story of the coalition of the powers against the United States, which England smashed, was a trumped-up lie to serve the purpose, and has been authoritatively denied by three of the powers alleged to have been hostile to the United States.

"England now desires to force the present friendly feeling into an actual alliance to serve her own selfish purposes. She wants to use the United States in case she quarrels with France, Germany or Russia, but my prediction is America will not permit herself to be so used.

"America has no quarrel with these powers and it is not to her interest to have any. She is not fitted to go hand in hand with England in imperialistic schemes, because while America is a democracy, England, for all that may be said to the contrary, in her official organization is an aristocracy.

"The two countries are competitors in the world's business, which also makes alliance impossible. Both want all they can get, and England is already growing over the American tariff, navigation laws and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

## BEAR LUNCH.

**The Treat John Hickey Has In Store for His Friends Christmas Day.**

Among the many who will keep open house Christmas day none have made more lavish or fitting preparations than John Hickey, who will receive at Seventh and Oak streets. Our reporter expected that the genial gentleman was preparing an agreeable holiday surprise for his friends and patrons, and after doing some quiet work learned its nature.

Mr. Hickey, who never does anything by halves, has procured and had placed in cold storage a fine young bear, weighing over 250 pounds, which will be served to his callers Christmas day. He has secured the services of an experienced chef for the conducting of bear meat dinners, and will supervise its preparation and see that it is served in the most palatable and enticing manner.

The bear will be roasted and served hot from an early hour in the morning until it is all consumed. In addition, there will be an abundance of other holiday edibles, and those who are so fortunate as to partake of the bear dinner, which will continue all day, will enjoy a rare feast.

Mr. Hickey has made ample arrangements to entertain all his friends, and there will undoubtedly be a large number of callers.

## OFFICER CONNELL BETTER.

Officer Thomas Connell, one of the most efficient men connected with the Police Department, has been very ill during the past week at his home, 1517 West Walnut street. He has been suffering from pneumonia and at one time the physicians entertained grave doubts of his recovery. His many friends will be glad to know his condition is now much improved, and the indications are that he will soon be able to resume his duties. Mr. Connell was for a number of years a member of the detective force, but was recently made a patrolman.

## FRANKFORT.

**Interesting Budget of Political and Social News From the State Capital.**

FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 23.—Before another week has elapsed the memorable contest for the Democratic nomination for Representative of Franklin county in the Legislature of 1900 will be over and the lucky candidate arranging his fences for the election next November. The campaign which is now drawing to a close is the warmest in the history of Franklin county.

W. E. Thompson, "the laboring man's friend," is making the race on the "capital appropriation" platform, and at the present writing looks a winner by a very close majority. South Trimble, the incumbent, who left the Legislative hall when the roll was being called upon the labor bill at the last session of the Legislature, is moving heaven and earth to secure the nomination, and his friends claim that he will beat Col. Thompson a block.

Col. Thompson is a farmer and a civil war veteran, having fought and lost his right arm fighting for the "lost cause."

At 4 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon the ordeal will be over and the selection of a Democratic standard bearer will have been made.

Col. D. J. McElligott, President of Division No. 1, A. O. H., was on last Wednesday appointed Judge of the Court-house voting precinct, which is a guarantee that all candidates will get a fair deal.

Quite a large crowd will probably attend the free dance to be given by Young Men's Institute, No. 16, in this city next Monday evening.

Division No. 1, A. O. H., will give a hop Monday evening, December 26. Admission can be secured by special invitation only and a select crowd is guaranteed.

A grand masquerade ball will be given by Division No. 1, A. O. H., on Monday, January 2. The small price of admission, fifty cents, ladies free, should guarantee a large crowd.

One of the finest musical programmes ever rendered by the celebrated choir of the Church of the Good Shepherd of this city will be heard by those attending the 5 o'clock mass Christmas morning. The organist and musical director, Prof. Graham, has spared no pains to make it the finest Christmas programme ever rendered in Frankfort. A few celebrities from the city will be present.

A public in general, who always pack the church on Christmas morning.

We regret to again be forced to call the attention of Frankfort subscribers to the fact that their subscriptions have not yet been paid, although they have been due since October 1. If you wish to make the Kentucky Irish American have a merry Christmas and happy New Year, give your dollar to our agent, Mr. D. J. McNamara, during the coming week.

D. J. M.

## LIBRARY ROOMS.

**A New Enterprise Put on Foot by the Irish-American Society.**

For some time past a number of the most progressive members of the Irish American Society have been trying to solve the problem of how to make that body more useful and popular. Among the different plans proposed was one to establish a library and reading room. The advocates of the reading room plan argue that it would be a great convenience for the members, who reside in all parts of the city, to have a place where they could meet and enjoy themselves when in the business portion of town, and believe it would prove effective in increasing the membership.

The foregoing and other matters of importance will come before the society Thursday evening, when Vice President Michael J. Lawler, James Moran and Thomas Drewry will report on changes to be made in the constitution and by-laws.

There are a number of newly elected members to be initiated, in addition to a large list of names to be acted on.

## FITZGERALD'S BANQUET.

**Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Give a Dinner in the Judge's Honor.**

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of New York, gave a complimentary dinner to Judge James Fitzgerald, of the General Sessions Court, in honor of his election to the Supreme Court Bench. The banquet took place Monday evening at Delmonico's. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien presided. Chief Justice Van Brunt, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and all the Justices of that court; Judge Cowing, of the General Sessions; Judges Conlin and O'Dwyer, of the City Court; the Judges of the Municipal Court and many men of prominence in business and professional circles were present.

## MOSE GREEN BALL.

The Mose Green Club this week decided to give its annual ball on the evening of January 30 at Music Hall. Messrs. Scott Newman, Fred Hoertz, Phil Tyson, John Keeler and George Share comprise the committee. The ball this year will be the most elaborate ever given by the club. This means a gay time.

## GAELIC CLASS!

**One Formed in Louisville For the Study of the Irish Language.**

**Those Wishing to Join Should Attend the Meeting at Hibernian Hall.**

**Instructions Received From the Gaelic Professor of Washington University.**

**PROSPECT GOOD FOR A LARGE CLASS**

Wednesday night at Hibernian Hall the initiatory steps were taken for the formation of a class for the study of the Gaelic or Irish language. A large number of gentlemen have been taking an interest in the matter with this end in view for some time past. At a recent meeting of Division 3 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians the Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Rev. Richard Henebery, Ph. D., Professor of Gaelic in the Catholic University at Washington. In the meantime the matter was agitated among the members of the division, with the result that a number of names were enrolled and the necessary books ordered from New York for a successful beginning.

There are many Irish-Americans who already read and write in the Irish language, and they will no doubt enter into the undertaking with enthusiasm. The expenses attached to the Irish school will be trifling, as it will shortly be identified with the Gaelic League of America, which furnishes the necessary requisites at a nominal cost.

The Gaelic League of America is making rapid progress. There is scarcely a city of any importance in the Eastern States in which there is not already one or more thriving branches, and now the Irish-Americans of the West and South are evincing a lively interest in this new educational movement.

An interesting letter was received from Prof. Henebery, in which he instructs those interested and makes some valuable suggestions as to the preliminaries, and the formation of a

school originated with the members of Division 3, those intending to join should for the present forward their names to Secretary Kavanagh. It is expected that the books and other literature will arrive in time for the next meeting, which will be held at Hibernian Hall on Wednesday evening, January 4.

No officers will be elected until after the class has attained large proportions, for the reason that it is the desire of its promoters to give all an ample opportunity to associate themselves with the class and then select those most competent for the various positions. The Kentucky Irish American predicts a bright future for the Gaelic class, and will in its next issue inform the public as to the details and requirements for membership.

## PATRICK HOLLEY

**Serving His Twentieth Year as Secretary of Catholic Knights.**

At the last regular meeting of Branch 21 of the Catholic Knights of America, held in Crowley's Hall, Eighteenth and Portland avenue, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

Spiritual Director—Rev. Father Keller. President—Patrick Flaherty. Vice President—John J. Lyons. Recording Secretary—Patrick Holley. Treasurer—Thomas F. Henley.

Treasurer—William McDonald. Trustees—William Corrigan, Timothy McCarthy and Thomas Kennedy.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Tierney. Sentinel—John Kelly.

After the election considerable routine business was transacted, followed by an entertaining address by the Spiritual Director.

Mr. Pat Holley, who is one of the best known Knights in the State, has served as Secretary of this branch for the past twenty years, and in all that time missed only four meetings, being absent from the city on those occasions on business or pleasure trips.

William McDonald, the Treasurer, is another efficient and popular officer, and the members declare they will hold the two gentlemen in their respective positions for life.

The reports show the branch to be in a flourishing condition. Installation of the newly elected officers will take place at the January meeting.

## BANNEN COLEMAN DEAD.

Mr. Bannen Coleman, President of the Central Coal and Iron Company and one of Louisville's best-known business men, died Thursday night of pneumonia at his residence in Dupont Square. He had been sick but a week and his condition was not thought to be serious until the afternoon of that day. He was conscious to the last, and was surrounded by the members of his family when the end came.



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LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1898.

## A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!

Christmas! What word inspires more of expectation to the young, of preparation to the middle-aged, of recollection to the old, of joy to all? The little folks look forward to it with all the eagerness of their hearts, picturing with all their power of imagination the pleasures, the surprises, the good things, hoping their fondest yearnings may be realized, yet fearing they may not be.

The middle-aged, anxious to as fully as possible gratify the hopes of the young and give pleasure to the old, mingle their joyous anticipations with calculations and plans, self-denials and labor, to enable them to provide the things needed; their task, and yet their greatest enjoyment of the feast—contributing to the pleasure of the children and bringing joy to the hearts of the aged—not without much of worry and regret that they are unable to do all they wish. But, after all, as they witness the glee of the little ones and the smiles upon the faces of the elders, their enjoyment of Christmas is complete in the realization that their efforts and sacrifices are fully repaid.

And what recollections does Christmas bring to the old? Back through the vista of years what scenes of pleasure, of sadness, of prosperity, of adversity, of trials, of mature years, of youth, of childhood? Their many Christmases! Some recall sad events, a time of anxiety, but in them all there was something of brightness, of good, for which they are thankful. Once, too, they were children, and as they look into the beaming faces and hear the merry shouts of the little ones, how their mind reverts, and it seems as but yesterday when they in the innocent joy of childhood greeted Christmas morning.

Many of our readers will recall the humble hut, the poor but cleanly little hamlet, the green hills and vales, the little church with its celebration of midnight mass; their happiness amid all these low surroundings and the meagerness of their Christmas feast, but a heart full of joy they can never know again.

Christmas! The one day in the year when sorrow is forgotten, the worries of life laid aside, the hardness of our hearts melts in sympathy and affection; and we all strive to exemplify "peace on earth" and "good will to men."

May Santa Claus bring all the children lots of pretty and good things—a switch to none, for there are no bad children. May old and young enjoy, and the fortunate aid their less fortunate fellow-creatures to enjoy to the fullest, a merry Christmas.

## "IDENTICAL INTERESTS."

"Identical interests" is constantly used by politicians and after-dinner speechmakers in the United States and Great Britain when referring to these countries, says one of our exchanges, but when it comes to be tested we instantly find that the interests and advancement of the United States are considered inimical in Great Britain unless the interests of Great Britain are also equally benefited by the action of the republic. A case in point is the proposed construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, when instantly Great Britain set up a howl and cried that her interests were menaced. Now if interests are identical it should not make any difference which manipulated the canal. And it being in the immediate sphere of American in-

fluence, Great Britain, one would naturally expect, should feel pleased at her dear friend, Uncle Sam, having control. But such is not the case. Their interests are not identical when the United States only is to be benefited. British interests must also be hauled along.

It seems like a coincidence that the newspapers which have lauded England's "friendship" for America and yearn for an Anglo-American alliance, have been silent on the protest and blatant threats of the Canadian Orangemen against the American ladies' monument to Montgomery at Quebec, and have sought to belittle and discourage the movement for the American children's monument to Lafayette at the Paris Exposition. They praise everything English, have no use for the Irish, and never did like the French, now, even if the Irish and French did fight for the liberties the American people enjoy, and have ever been ready to do so again—against England, at any rate.

There is altogether too much factionalism in the City Hall. City officials are not elected and paid to fight out the quarrels or further the interests of individuals or parties, but to attend to municipal business for the best interests of the people. Less of scheming for the supposed vantage of position and kicking up campaign thunder for the next election, with more zeal and effort to further the city's welfare, is likely to prove more popular.

The Louisville ball club has been sold so often by the daily newspapers during the past week that many imagine we will be without a team this season. We would suggest to the fans that they save their money and help sustain the club management. When the season opens Louisville will be found doing business at the old stand with a strong ball team.

Whatever the views of our readers on the question of expansion and retaining the Philippine islands, few will agree with Congressman Williams, of Mississippi, who in his speech against expansion suggests that we sell or cede the Philippines to England, Germany or France, the preference to be given to England.

The naming of the new battery on Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, after Sergeant William Jasper, is the only instance on record in the country of a fort being named after a non-commissioned officer. Sergeant Jasper was an Irishman.

To those who like music—and very few do not—we call attention to our feature of "the beautiful song of 'Pretty Grace O'Malley,'" and know that those who can play and sing will appreciate it, and please all who may hear them render it.

The Bandana Club made no mistake in selecting Michael J. Lawler for one of its Vice Presidents. While he is a Democratic wheelhorse, there are none but have the highest regard for his fairness and integrity.

The best evidence that Colonel Haager is an efficient and capable Chief of Police is the compliment he paid the men who make his administration a success.

Calling hard names is no argument, a fact which some of our city editors have yet to learn.

We wish you a merry Christmas!

## CHRISTMAS TIME IN IRELAND

At Christmas time in Ireland the holly branches twine  
In stately halls and cabins old and gray,  
And red among the leaves the holly berries brightly shine  
At Christmas time in Ireland far away.  
But brighter than the berries are the kindly Irish eyes,  
And friendly are the greetings of the day—

The greetings and the blessings from the Irish heart that rise  
At Christmas time in Ireland far away!

At Christmas time in Ireland you can hear the chapel bell  
A-ringing at the dawning of the day;  
You can see the people thronging over field and over fell

To the "early mass" in Ireland far away.  
And saintly are the soggartars that before the altar stand,  
And faithful are the flocks that kneel and pray;

And God must surely show his dearest blessings on the land,  
At Christmas time in Ireland far away.

At Christmas time in Ireland there is feasting, there is song,  
And merry the pipe and fiddle play;  
And lightly dance the colleens and the boys the evening long,

At Christmas time in Ireland far away.  
There is light and there is laughter, there is music, there is mirth,  
And lovers speak as only lovers may.

Ah! there is nothing half so sweet in any land on earth  
As Christmas time in Ireland far away.

At Christmas time in Ireland there is sadness, too, for those  
Who, far from home, in exile sadly stray.  
And many a tear in silence for a friend beloved flows

At Christmas time in Ireland far away.  
But always 'mid the sorrow is a hope that comfort bears,  
That God may bring them safely back some day.

To know again the happiness that long ago was theirs  
At Christmas time in Ireland far away.

—[D. A. McCarthy, in the Pilot.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret Cunningham, whose unexpected death was announced in these columns, occurred Saturday evening from St. Cecilia's church, where solemn high mass was said for the repose of her soul, with Rev. Father A. J. Brady as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Fathers O'Brady and Crane. During the solemn services Rev. Father Crane preached a touching funeral sermon, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the many Christian and charitable qualities of the deceased. Mrs. Cunningham was about fifty years of age, and one of the most highly respected and popular ladies in the West End, never happier than when performing a kindly act or relieving some unfortunate in distress. She was a prominent member of the Catholic Knights and Ladies' of America and other charitable organizations. The deceased lady is survived by her husband, Patrick Cunningham, and a grown son, Frank Cunningham, with the L. E. & St. L. Railroad Company, who have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. The remains were followed to St. Louis cemetery by a large number of mourning relatives.

We regret to announce the death of Miss Mamie Willis, which occurred Wednesday, at the residence of her mother, 1500 West Main street. She was only twenty years old, and her demise is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends, who will miss her from their midst. The funeral took place from St. Patrick's church yesterday morning, and was attended by a large throng of sorrowing and mourning friends.

Mrs. Mary Gaughan, a lady of very high standing in the community, passed away Saturday morning at her home, 1426 Seventh street. Some time ago she fell, sustaining a fracture of the hip, and this, coupled with her advanced age, resulted in her death. Her funeral took place Monday morning from the Dominican church, and was largely attended. The remains were interred in St. Louis cemetery.

Mr. Adolph Goeling, the well-known baker, doing business at Fifteenth and Madison streets, died at his home last Tuesday. He was a highly-respected German-American, and leaves a wife and eight children. The funeral took place Thursday morning from St. Mary's church, and the interment was in St. Michael's cemetery.

Miss Mayme Karins, daughter of Mrs. Margaret and the late James Karins, died Wednesday at the residence of her mother, 916 Fifth street. Her funeral took place yesterday morning from the Dominican church. A large number of friends followed the remains to St. Louis cemetery, where the interment took place.

The funeral of William L. Barrett, who died last week, took place Sunday morning from Sacred Heart church, and was attended by a vast number of sorrowing friends and relatives. The deceased was a young man of great promise, being only in his twenty-first year.

Michael Keefe, twenty-three years of age, one of the best-known young men in the East End, died at his home, 713 Wenzel street, Thursday. He was of excellent character and well liked by all who knew him for his affability and fine traits.

## JAMES CAIN HERE.

Mr. James C. Cain, one of the most prominent and intelligent labor leaders of the day, is spending a few days in this city, on his way home to New York from the convention of the American Federation of Labor, where he was one of the delegates representing the allied crafts of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Cain states that the differences heretofore existing between the printers and machinists relative to the control of the situations held by the machine tenders were definitely settled in favor of the printers.

While here he will endeavor to form a union of the photo-engravers, and will be assisted by International Organizer Higgins and President Binford and the officers of the local typographical union.



City Assessor Dan Murphy, who has been ill, is on duty again.

Miss Antoinette Hayes entertained a party of friends at dinner Wednesday evening.

Detective Martin Donahue is on duty again. He has been ill of the gripe since last Friday.

Mr. Phil Kavanaugh, with Bridgeford & Co., has been spending the past week at Elizabethtown.

Mr. Henry Cassin, Deputy United States Clerk, has recovered from a slight attack of the gripe.

Mr. P. F. McCarthy, the all-night wire chief of the Western Union, is confined to his bed with the gripe.

Mr. Augustus E. Willson will entertain the Harvard Club Thursday evening, December 29, with a smoker.

Standford Keller has returned from the University of Virginia to spend the holidays with his mother, on Sixth street.

Miss Agnes Dugan will arrive from St. Louis today, to spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Dugan, 1037 Sixth street.

Morris Hyland, a well-known member of Company B of the Legion, is confined to the hospital, suffering from pneumonia.

Mr. E. L. Cronk, who has been confined to his home by an attack of gripe, has so far recovered as to be able to be at his office.

The friends of Andy Meagher and John Doolan are growing quite suspicious of their frequent trips in the same neighborhood, down town.

We regret to announce the serious illness of Charles Herms, the well-known and popular printer, who is confined to his home on Goss avenue.

Green McGrath has gone for an extended trip through the East. He will make several stops with his friends, returning after the holidays.

Miss Eugenia Goldstein, daughter of Dr. Adolphus Goldstein, left for Chicago this week to spend the winter. She will make her debut in society there.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Gallagher are now at home to their friends at 1309 Seventh street, where they have furnished a cozy home and gone to housekeeping.

Miss Irma Bailey returned Wednesday from St. Margaret's School, Brooklyn, and will spend the holidays with her mother at 311 West Walnut street.

John Mansfield, living in Shippingport, who recently received severe injuries on the leg from a falling stone, will be able to be out in a few days.

Edward Ferro Crowley and Bob Churchill have on hand a monster entertainment and dance, which they will spring on their friends next month.

The engagement of Miss Lucy Meehan, one of this city's most winsome young ladies, to Mr. Carroll Brookfield, a popular Cincinnati, has been announced.

Col. John Whalen, who has been confined to his home by illness during the past week, is reported to be improving and his friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. James Murphy, of Eighteenth and High streets, will have a Christmas celebration in honor of the arrival of a pretty little girl at their home.

Mrs. Martin Cusick, who has been indisposed, has so far recovered as to be able to move about her home. This will be pleasing news to that lady's many friends.

John Nevils, the hustling young Republican politician, is being groomed by his many friends for a seat in the Council—that is in the next Republican Council.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Bush, of 814 Oldham street, will spend Christmas at Clermont as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Cook. They are accompanied by their daughter.

Mrs. John E. Foley, of Indianapolis, formerly Miss Hannah O'Brien, of this city, is here to spend Christmas with her sisters, at 924 Sixth street. Mr. Foley will join her today.

Privates Joe Rodgers and Harry Castor, of Company H First Kentucky, gave their comrades in that company a military hop Tuesday night at Twentieth and Dumesnil streets.

Mr. Edward Holley, one of the most popular of the young social set of the West End, will spend next week in Frankfort and Lexington, in search of business and pleasure.

Martin Sheehan, a young man very popular in Irish-American social circles, who has been quite ill for several days, is now much better, and his friends expect to see him out soon.

The many friends and acquaintances of Miss Rita Martine, who has been suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever at her home on Oldham street, will

be delighted to learn that her physicians declare her condition greatly improved, and her young associates are hopeful of her soon appearing in their midst.

Mr. Willis T. Burgevin, the well-known lawyer and writer, accompanied by his wife, left Monday night for New Hampshire, where they will remain some time as the guests of Henry Burgevin.

The many friends of Mr. Robert Mitchell, a prominent member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, will learn with pleasure that he is fast recovering from a severe attack of the gripe.

The many friends of Daniel O'Connell, the saloonkeeper at Fourteenth and Main streets, will regret to learn of his serious illness of kidney trouble, at his home, Nineteenth and High streets.

Mike Cavanaugh, the popular L. & N. employe, has been laid up with the gripe for the last several days. There are many inquiries as to his condition and many especially from the ladies.

John Kilkenny, of Myrtle street, has been confined to his home by illness for the past two weeks. His condition is greatly improved and his numerous friends hope to see him able to resume his position next week.

John Murphy, the well-known L. & N. fireman, who was thrown from his cab Wednesday evening, was reported seriously injured. His friends are glad to learn that he was only bruised, and will be able to resume his position.

Robert H. Weber, who was injured while in the performance of his duty as a patrolman, has been appointed to a place in the department. This will be pleasing news to his large number of acquaintances, with whom he is deservedly popular.

Jack Cavanaugh and "Bill" Cunningham are spending the holidays with their friends, having just arrived from Nazareth Academy, where they have been employed all summer. Jack says that Bill is now able to lead in prayer after his enforced retreat.

Michael Russell, of Twenty-second street, is the proud father of a handsome little maid that arrived at his home this week. He is the popular gate-keeper at the Seventh-street depot, and the above will account for his recent gayety and friendship for everybody.

The eulchre of the Alumnae of the Academy of Our Lady of Mercy will take place at the club rooms of the Aquinas Union, Sixth street, next Wednesday. This will undoubtedly prove a pleasant social event. The proceeds will be used for the purpose of providing free scholarships.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Hannan, of Paducah, accompanied by Masters Emmett and William, will spend the holidays as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hannan, 2015 Payne street. They were formerly residents of this city. Mr. Hannan is at present the leading plumber in Paducah.

Many Louisville people can testify to the hearty and hospitable welcome they receive at Big Clifty, Ky., from two true sons of the "Emerald Isle"—Mike Tully and Jim Nevils. The good old-fashioned welcome their city friends receive from them makes them feel as if they would like to make their home in that pleasant spot forever. Here's luck from their many friends, hoping that they have many prosperous and happy years before them.

## LAWLERS' CHRISTMAS.

They Will Treat Their Friends Royally During the Holidays.

Down town people, especially those in the vicinity of Boone Square Park, will be gratified at the announcement that the Messrs. Lawler, Nineteenth and Duncan streets, will keep open house from December 24 to January 2 without closing their doors, and will be prepared to extend a hearty Christmas and New Year's greeting to their friends and patrons.

They will serve an elegant turkey lunch to callers on Christmas eve and Christmas day, and on the evenings of December 24 and 31 music will be furnished by a first-class orchestra. Those of our readers who would like to hear the music to "Pretty Grace O'Malley," published in this issue, can do so by calling on the Messrs. Lawler on the above days. This will prove a musical treat.

## MERITED COMPLIMENT.

"The people of Louisville ought to feel satisfied with their police force," said Chief Haager this week to a reporter. "I took hold of the department just a year ago. When I came into office there was a great clamor about the great number of robberies and hold-ups which were going on. Stores were also being worked by shop-lifters. I am glad to say nearly all of the thieves have been run out of the city by the detectives and the police. I have received reports from many cities during the past two months, and our record in Louisville beats them all. We are almost free from robberies. This, of course, could not have been accomplished without vigilance upon the part of the officers and men. Each one deserves credit. I am proud of the force, and hope the good record the men have made of late will be maintained."

## ELECTED OFFICERS.

Meeting of Catholic Knights and Ladies at St. Cecilia's Hall.

Branch 5 of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America had a largely attended meeting this week, nearly two hundred members being present. This was owing to the fact that the election of officers for the ensuing year was to take place, in which there was a lively interest. The following were elected:

Spiritual Director—Rev. A. J. Brady.  
President—Mike M. Jahan.  
Vice President—Mrs. Dalton.  
Recording Secretary—Rena C. Weisenberg.  
Financial Secretary—Nellie Burns.  
Treasurer—Mrs. Mary A. Monahan.  
Trustees—Misses Mary A. Connors and Kittie Stanton and William Dalton.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—William Andriot.  
Secretary—John L. Nilland.  
The officers, nearly all of whom were complimented by re-election, will be installed at the first meeting in January, at which time the annual reports will be submitted. This branch has done a vast amount of charitable and other work during the past year and is very popular in the West End.

## SPORTY ITEMS.

Jimmy Ryan has been watched with Jack Root.

John Gaffney will be appointed one of the League umpires for next season. He is a good one.

The Pittsburgs will go to either Arkansas or Virginia for their preliminary spring practice.

The Buffalo hall club franchise and players can be bought for \$20,000. And Buffalo is a large city.

Two leading colleagues are after Hugh Jennings' services as coach for the spring practice of their ball teams.

\* Cincinnati still regrets the trade by which Bill Hoy and Ritchey became Colonels in exchange for Pitcher Hill.

The number of players who have put their signatures to contracts are fewer than they have ever before been at this season of the year.

Chic Frazer, who is working in Chicago, has announced his intention of quitting base ball rather than remain with the Colonels another year.

The Ryan-Frazer bout did not meet the expectations of the Cincinnati sports. Maybe they were playing for another money making exhibition.

Sharkey has gone into training for his fight with McCoy. While there has been no hitting, the indications are that Sharkey will be the favorite.

Oscar Gardner and Dave Sullivan will try conclusions in New York. They meet in a twenty-round contest January 9. The little Irishman stands a good chance to win.

Jim Corbett feels confident that Sharkey will defeat McCoy. He said to the former one day last week that he would be at the ring to cheer him on to victory.

John B. Day says that when the New York club was organized it was a success from the first. The yearly profits were from \$30,000 to \$60,000, the last year being 1888.

The way the Chicago team closed up ground in the stretch this fall and improved its position warrants Chicago enthusiasts in believing that the Orphans will be nearer the front next year.

The daily papers are publishing the statement that old man Anson is after the control of the St. Louis base-ball club. Scrapper Bill Joyce is also mentioned for the position of manager of the team in case he is let out by the management of the New York club.

The twenty-round contest between Joe Choyinski and Gus Ruhlin, scheduled to take place at the Lenox Club January 11, has been advanced one week, and will come off on January 3. The change in date is owing to the fact that Kid McCoy and Tom Sharkey have signed to meet at the Lenox on January 10.

Peddler Palmer defeated Billy Plimmer for the bantam-weight championship Mouday night before the National Sporting Club, of London. Plimmer was knocked out in the seventeenth round. Billy Rothford, of Chicago, is still in England, and will meet Palmer during the month of February.

George Dixon and "Young Pluto," the Australian champion, who signed articles to meet in a twenty-round contest in San Francisco, may fight in New York City. The Lenox Athletic Club has made a bid for the match, and if arrangements can be made the international match will come off some time in February.

A telegram from London says: Unprecedented secrecy obtains as to the conditions of the construction of the Shamrock, the challenger for the America's cup. Not merely are the most strict precautions taken to prevent a leakage of the details of her construction, but even the place where she is being built is kept secret.

Interest is steadily increasing in the outcome of the Sharkey-McCoy contest. Both men express themselves as confident of winning, and their preliminary work will be closely watched by lovers of the fast game. Sharkey will make a short trip on the road, and then go into active training at the Lenox Club, New York City.

The story that some of the National League clubs are contemplating the organization of two eight club leagues, as in the days when the American Association existed, is being revived. As a matter of fact, the compact for the present twelve club league, signed six years ago, can not be legally broken until 1902. One club can not break away without unanimous consent.

There are some men mean enough to live on their father-in-law and then complain of the visits of their mother-in-law.

## HIBERNIANS.

What They Have Been Doing the Past Week—General News Notes.

We wish you a merry Christmas, one and all!

The annual reception and hop of Division 3 of Baltimore was very successful.

The Hibernians of Bridgeport, Conn., are making arrangements for holding a fair. Why not one in this city?

In President Taylor and Secretary Kavanaugh Division 3 has two officers that any body might be proud of.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Bridgeport, Conn., have completed arrangements for a grand concert and soiree to be held February 8.

The Kentucky Irish American is trying to procure a picture of the Hibernian Knights. They are a soldierly looking body of men.

There will be a large attendance at the first meeting of the Young Men's Division in the new year, which takes place on the first Tuesday in January.

The Providence divisions have appointed committees to confer with a view of holding a course of lectures during the winter, the proceeds to be donated to charity.

President McCarthy, of Division 6, succeeds in making it interesting for his constituents. He declares the Young Men's Division should have at least 500 names on its roll.

Division 3 had a very interesting meeting Wednesday evening. Pat Higgins added another name to the list of members. He is one of the most zealous workers in the order.

Division 42 of Boston had a large attendance at its last meeting, when Mr. Charles O'Ferrall, the Celtic scholar, read an ably prepared paper on the "Irish in the War of the Rebellion."

Military Division 57 held its first annual ball in Boston last week, and it was a gratifying success. A concert preceded the dancing, and about midnight supper was served. The party was a very enjoyable one.

The election of officers by an Eastern division this month has been declared illegal. Since the consolidation of the Hibernians throughout the world the elections must be held in June instead of December.

Visitors to Hibernian Hall are loud in their praises of the good work done by the Ladies' Auxiliary. It has been suggested that the Hall Board and divisions tender them a complimentary reception after the holidays.

The Literary and Entertainment Committee of Division 4 have arranged an interesting programme of exercises for the evening of December 28, when its social and smoker will occur. Several new features will be introduced.

The one hundredth anniversary of the uprising for Ireland's independence will be commemorated in Boston by Division 50 next Thursday evening. The programme will comprise an entertainment of Irish music and an address on the men of '98.

Friday night Company A, Hibernian Knights, devoted two hours to drilling. The company possesses several fine tacticians, which accounts for its proficiency in the manual. These drills are interesting and should be witnessed by more members of the order.

Messrs. Thomas M. Camfield and J. Chas. Obst, the committee to whom was referred the matter of arranging for a plot of ground in St. Louis cemetery for members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, will report the result of their work at the next meeting of the County Board.

The officers and members of Division 3 paid a nice compliment to Messrs. James McCue, Thomas Moore and Mike Hoban, who comprise the Relief Committee. They were the recipients of a substantial Christmas gift, which they richly deserved, as there are no more faithful members to be found anywhere.

Under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Champaign, Ill., the anniversary of the Manchester martyrs was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Hon. James M. Graham, of Springfield, spoke for nearly two hours against an Anglo-American alliance before an audience which was evidently much in sympathy with his sentiments. He explained the essential difference between monarchical and constitutional governments, and argued that the alliance would necessarily commit America to the support and defense of England, and therefore if entered upon might prove to be finally the breaking down and destruction of the latest and greatest experiment in self-government.

A CENTENNIAL YEAR.

This year the centenary of the grand and heroic '98 insurrection will be a landmark in Irish history. During it the Irish language has been revived to such an extent that its perpetuity is almost assured. The names and the memories of men who died for Erin and which had fallen into a condition of half oblivion, have once more become the themes of poets and orators. The graves of many heroic Irishmen which would soon have been lost, have got a fresh and enduring hold upon the minds of the people by having memorials of a lasting character erected over their remains.

Above all, an organization—the United Irish League—has sprung into existence for the definite and sole purpose of having the land restored to the people. In this year also the Irish people are rapidly approaching a point at which a full and unequivocal degree of unity will prevail, and then the fight for real Irish freedom will commence in earnest.

Conceit is that peculiar species of folly whereby we look at our virtues through a magnifying glass without knowing it.

Subscribe for the Kentucky Irish American. Only \$1. Try it.



## IRISH GIRLS

Find a Harbor of Refuge in the Mission of Our Lady in New York City.

The First Picture of the Great City That Greets the Eye of the Stranger.

What This Noble Institution Has Done for Unprotected Immigrants.

INTENDED AS THE HOME OF A TORY

Some time ago the Kentucky Irish American published a very interesting article concerning the great number of beautiful Irish girls arriving in New York City, in which reference was made to the mission for their protection and the work of the good fathers in charge. This week we print the following complete history of the institution from the pen of Patrick J. Enright in the Syracuse Catholic Sun:

Just within the gateway of the New World, overlooking Battery park and the blue expanse of the Atlantic, stands a quaint looking brick mansion of colonial architecture upon which time has left its indelible imprint. By reason of its location, it is the first picture of the great city of New York that greets the eye of the stranger as he presses on to the American shore. To those whose visit to America is for the purpose of seeking pleasure and recreation, this unimposing structure can furnish but little interest except that the contrast between it and the more modern buildings that line New York Bay indicates the process of the development of our metropolitan city. But to the Irish immigrant girls who come as exiles to our shores, seeking the livelihood which the soil of their native land is unable to furnish, this unpretentious edifice of other days is much more attractive than the surrounding structures which are more pleasing to other eyes and more elegant in design. For them it is a refuge which they may enter, and there experience, even among strangers, the goodness of charitable hospitality. Even to that less fortunate class, this building itself might not be more than the object of a casual glance were it not for the words inscribed over its portals and the golden cross that stands out prominently before it. The emblem of the crucified Savior speaks silently and yet with eloquence to the wanderer among strangers, while the inscription makes known to all that may pass that the curious old building is the Home for Irish Immigrant Girls.

It is strange that this edifice, which was constructed at the time when Ireland was in the throes of insurrection, and which was originally intended as the home of an American Tory, should ultimately become an institution to which the exiled daughters of Erin might turn, upon their arrival in America, as a refuge where they might receive counsel and advice; yea, even financial assistance to aid them in their new ventures and undertakings. The adaptability of the edifice for the purpose for which it is now used, and its proximity to the water front, probably furnished the reason for its selection as the home for girls of the Irish race, who, through their benighted circumstances, are compelled to turn to our country to maintain an existence.

Fifteen years have now passed since the hopes and ambitions of the late lamented Father Riodan of New York City were realized in the founding of this home. For years the venerable and unselfish spirit of that noble priest had battled with the discouraging obstacles which had frequently presented themselves and which at times seemed destined to undermine and destroy the plans which he had made for the protection of Irish maidenhood, but finally he triumphed over all difficulties in the establishment of this charitable institution. To the zeal of that noble priest of God did the home owe its life in the trying days of its early existence, and to his ideas of administration, as followed by his successors in this charitable work, does it owe its prosperity. This grand man whose mind had conceived the idea of protecting the simple and innocent Irish maidens from the wickedness of human land sharks that infest the seaport cities of America continued his charitable work with incessant zeal even to his last breath, upon which lingered the beautiful expression, "Take care of the immigrant girls." That the injunction so solemnly pronounced has been faithfully obeyed by his successors is evidenced by the continued growth and success of the institution.

That it may give the readers of the Sun an idea of the work which is being done by this institution, through its efficient directors and especially through the charitable zeal of its present chief director, Rev. Michael J. Henry, and its agent, Mr. Patrick McCool, we will give the objects for which this charitable refuge was established, as we find them recited in the fifteenth annual address to the friends of the home.

First. To establish a Catholic bureau at the landing depot to supply information to immigrants and to protect their interests against those unscrupulous individuals who would make capital out of ignorance and innocence.

Second. To open a home for the protection of young girls; to guard them from the dangers of a great city; to aid them in securing employment, and to assist those going to friends to reach their destination.

Third. To provide an immigrant chapel to dispense the consolation of religion to Catholic immigrants preparatory

to their entrance to the new fields that await them.

Certainly the objects for which this institution was founded are alone sufficient to merit and to hold the attention, at least of those who were once exiles from their native homes, and who in this land of religious freedom and political equality have prospered to a degree not warranted in a country that for centuries has suffered from tyrannical oppression, persecution and starvation.

If the founders of this home had no other object in mind than to supply a Catholic bureau for the information of Irish immigrants, their purpose would yet be deserving of praise and commendation, for such a department would of necessity materially aid the immigrant to obtain some knowledge of the country to which they have come and would furnish them with reliable information which in many cases is very much needed. How many of the Irish people leave their native country with no particular place in view other than the vast country of America, trusting to God and the magnanimity of the American people to formulate their future designs? Following the methods of their ancestors who since the year 1846 have immigrated to the haven of the West in search of life and liberty. But, alas, they fail to appreciate that times and circumstances have changed and that the country that received the Irish exile of half a century ago is not the America of today, and that the resources which then lay hidden and uncultivated have long since been developed, leaving fewer opportunities to strangers who come in search of a livelihood.

The false idea of America which the Irish immigrant girl entertains leads her to believe that her landing upon American soil is sufficient to insure her immediate success and prosperity. Quite laudable therefore is the work of the institution that would prepare the immigrants and particularly the Irish immigrant girls for the disappointments which must certainly come to them, and which would supply them with knowledge that will aid them to avoid or to overcome the difficulties which have so often crossed the pathway of exiles who have begun life in America without the advice of anyone competent to give wise counsel.

Many, too, reach New York with the expectation of meeting friends who in many instances either neglect to meet them or prove prejudicial rather than favorable to the progress of the immigrant. Under such circumstances the immigrants find that they are friendless and without home or prospect of work, and must seek aid from some charitable refuge where they remain until they find employment.

But the second object is even more worthy than the first. What grander thought could engage the mind, or what nobler purpose actuate the efforts of man than that which would seek to establish a home for the protection of young girls in order that they might be saved from temptations which otherwise might engulf them? It may not be difficult for the male immigrant, with the aid of advice, to find employment, and especially when that counsel comes from those who are interested in his welfare, but with the immigrant girl it is different; some of them have found themselves unequal to such a task, and hence to obtain a livelihood have even sacrificed their honor. Chiefly to overcome such baneful consequences was the Home for Irish Immigrant Girls established, and it is pleasing to note that since the foundation the home has thrown open its portals to all immigrant Irish girls irrespective of creed, and has welcomed or protected over 200,000 of them until their friends have been found, or until employment is obtained for them in such places as were best adapted to their conditions and education. Some, however, have been unwilling to accept the counsel of those in charge of the home, and have continued upon uncertain journeys with no other recommendation than an address of some relative of a friend in their native land, who, perhaps, if the truth were known, is unable to offer hospitality.

Let us now consider the third object for which the home was founded—to establish an immigrant chapel. Many an immigrant girl's heart has throbbed with joy as she beheld on landing the immigrant chapel in the midst of the activity of New York, where, after a long and tiresome journey, she might receive the consolation of her religion; for whatever may be said of the Irish exiles they have in America held tenaciously to the doctrines of the Catholic church, enunciated to them by the saggarth of the old home. Like Longfellow's Arcadian exiles, the Irish immigrants who lingered for the last time upon the shores of their native land are consoled by the encouraging words and blessings of the Irish pastor, and it was the idea of the founders of this home that the same exiles might, upon their arrival upon American soil, give thanks to God for their safety by assisting at the divine sacrifice.

The work of the mission is not confined to meeting immigrant girls, who, for some reason or another, are prevented from continuing their journey, nor is it limited to protecting and sheltering them until they are otherwise provided for. Many other benefits accrue to the immigrants, but it is difficult for the public to penetrate beyond these external evidences of charity and to discover the moral influence of this great work.

To bring about the results which have been obtained much time, labor and expense are required, together with the greatest earnestness of purpose allied with sympathy for the Irish people. The time and labor have been willingly contributed by the generous souls in charge, and so ardent are they for the success of their work that they have never faltered or failed to respond when the service of the mission has been required. This same willing service so generously given has often been unappreciated by those whose official duties have been lightened by the same. In fact, the greatest obstacles which have intercepted the progress of the work has arisen from the opposition of the immigration officials appointed by the general government. Fortunately,

## Pretty Grace O'Malley.

Words and Music by A. J. PATTON.

*Tempo di valse.*

1. There's an i - vy - cov - ered cot - tage, Where the myr - tle twines a - round, .  
 2. In our hap - py child - hood hours, How we of - ten loved to tell .  
 3. There's a chap - el on the hill - side, And with - in its walls some day, .

And with - in it dwells a maid - en fair, The sweet - est ev - er found, .  
 Tales of love a - mid the flow - ers till We knew the sto - ry well, .  
 I will claim sweet Grace for mine a - lone, Some - time in sun - ny May .

And the pret - ty song - birds greet her, With mel - o - dies of Spring, .  
 There I taught the sim - ple les - son — Al - ways long - ing for the time .  
 While the wed - ding bells are ring - ing, The song - birds soft - ly sing, .

As I stand a while and lis - ten, To me they seem to sing, .  
 When I put my arms a - round her, And I could call her mine, .  
 That the pret - ty gold - en cir - clet, Is sweet Grace's wed - ding ring, .

Pret - ty Grace O'Mal - ley With eyes of ten - der blue, . . .

On moun - tain tops or val - ley, There's none so tried or true. . . . Pret -

ty Grace O'Mal - ley, Some day is sure to wed, . . . And change her

name of Sweet Grace O'Malley, To one, that is mine in - stead. . . .

*Repeat Chorus.*

Pretty Grace O'Malley. — 2.

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however, the officers recently appointed by the Washington authorities have given much assistance and have extended many courtesies to the directors of the home.

Of course the mission has never received financial aid from the municipal, State or national government, but has existed chiefly from the voluntary contribution of friends and of guests who, through curiosity, have visited the home to learn the object and extent of this worthy institution. It is surprising and at the same time blame-worthy that those who should be most interested in this work—the Irish people in America—do not give to the mission that support which is proportionate with the benefits which are received from it by the Irish race. Never yet has there remained unanswered by Irishmen in America an appeal sent forth from the Emerald Isle. The virtue of charity deeply imbedded in the Celtic heart has always and ever manifested itself in the financial aid which Irish-Americans have willingly given to uplift their brothers who still suffer from tyrannical rule. And it is this very same circumstance that makes it seem strange that our people have failed to recognize the only institution in America which receives the immigrant Irish girls as they arrive from their native shores, and which yearly accomplishes more to preserve the native purity of Irish womanhood than any other institution within our confines. Nor does the work of the mission end here. It goes still further and endeavors to inculcate in the minds of its wards the idea that in America at least the Irish people have become emancipated by their own fortitude, courage and perseverance, and that they are no longer to be found chiefly among the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but on the contrary that they stand in the foremost ranks of business and professional life; and further that the immigrant girl who shall remain industrious and true to herself may hope to obtain social rank equal to the most exalted, for the reason that the republic to which she has given her allegiance has never failed to lend its sympathy to those who have suffered from oppression, and will never fail to extend even to an exile its good will and friendship.

But the work of the mission during the past fifteen years is but a circumstance compared with the continued growth of this institution. While it was at first an experiment, the basic idea of charity upon which it was constructed has ensured such success that we can hope that the near future will find similar institutions in every seaport city of America.

**THEATRICALS.**  
 The Avenue, after its week of rest, will reopen Sunday night for the holiday week with Wm. Calder's great scenic production, "John Martin's Secret." Like all of the Sutton Vane melodramas, it abounds in thrilling scenes and sensational climaxes. The leap for life at the end of the third act is said to be one of the most thrilling effects of the modern stage.

Flynn and Sheridan's New City Sports will be next week's attraction at the Buckingham, commencing Sunday, and the standing-room sign will be displayed early. The company always has been

one of the most popular that visits the house, and it has certainly lost none of its good points. Harry Stewart keeps the audience in good humor from the rise to the fall of the curtain. "Theater Francaise," a burlesque in two scenes, introduces the whole company, which includes a dozen or more pretty women handsomely costumed. The Monte Myro troupe of four pantomimists is a late European novelty introduced by clever artists, and leads the olio. Some of the others seen are Miss Ruth Beecher, a sweet singer; Whitelaw and Stewart, the German and the Celt; Scanlon and Stevens in a comedy sketch, and A. C. Lawrence, the clever mimic. "Pastime Among the Flowers," led by Crissie Sheridan, is the dancing novelty of the season. The performance concludes with an exceedingly funny extravaganza, "The Princess of Santiago." There will be a special matinee Christmas Monday.

For Christmas week the Meffert Stock Company has arranged for the production of one of the strongest five-act melodramas ever presented in Louisville. No recent play has met with more popular favor than "Master and Man," and as this will be the first time it has ever been presented at popular prices the Temple should be crowded at every performance. The play is on the style of the "Silver King," and will give each member of the company a favorable opportunity to display the talent they possess. The story is that of a hunchback who loves the village school-mistress, and when she marries another uses every means in his power to wreck their happiness. Her husband is accused of a crime, imprisoned, escapes and is dogged by the villain until the hunchback confesses and his innocence is proved. The situations are very strong, especially one in the fourth act, where an angry mob attempts to throw the hunchback into a red-hot furnace. The comedy is great and plentiful, there being four good comedy characters. It will be magnificently mounted, and as the cast has been augmented a fine production is assured.

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## IRELAND.

## Record of the Most Important of the Recent Events Cited From Exchanges.

The Earl of Longford has joined his mother and brother at Pakenham Hall, County Westmeath.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir Peter O'Brien, has been staying at Raynham Hall, Norfolk, on a visit to Sir Edmund Bacon.

John Redmond, M. P., and Daniel Tallon, Mayor of Dublin, issued a call for a meeting of Parnellites Thursday for the purpose of inaugurating an Independent party home rule fund next year.

On Wednesday morning Col. Rynd, of Ballycumb, was found dead in his bed. He had retired on the previous night apparently in his usual health. Death is attributed to heart disease.

T. H. Grainger, manager of the Tarry branch of the Munster and Leinster Bank, was shot in the right eye while out with a shooting party, and the injury, it is feared, will cause the loss of the sight.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. Conway, of the firm of Messrs. Conway & Swan, Dame street, Dublin. The deceased, who had been in failing health for some time, was forty-two years old.

Mr. K. Thorn, solicitor, of Neath, died Wednesday night, aged sixty-eight. Deceased had twice been Mayor of Neath, and until recently held the post of clerk to the Neath Harbor Commissioners. He was very wealthy.

A public meeting was held in the Court-house, Corktown, on Thursday evening, to consider the advisability of urging upon the Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company to extend their system to Newport Trench.

The question whether married women who, if they were not married, would be qualified to be electors for local government purposes are qualified to be on the register as the law stands at present was decided by the Court of Appeals in the negative.

Dublin is justly proud of the late Sir Robert Stewart, who was certainly one of the greatest masters of the art of music that Ireland ever produced. An interesting memoir of this gifted musician has been written by Mr. Olinthus J. Vignoles.

Sculptors are at present engaged erecting a monument to the memory of the late Rev. Jeremiah Crowe, Professor in St. Patrick's College, Thurles, who died June 30, 1897. The monument is situated on an eminence on the grounds of the college.

The Waterford corporation have applied to the Board of Works for a loan of about \$15,000 for the construction of two rubbish depots and for the erecting of artisans' dwellings. At present the residue of the entire city is deposited at Millar's marsh.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided over a meeting which was held in the Mansion House for the purpose of taking steps toward the formation of the proposed Pan-Celtic Congress. Lord Castle-town, who convened the meeting, made a statement as to its object.

All predictions in regard to the East Wicklow Cornership election are upset by the announcement that a writ will be refused by the authorities for the carrying out of that event, and that no appointment will be made until the meeting of the County Council, by whom the vacancy will be filled.

On Thursday evening a few friends of Station Sergeant Brangan assembled at Green-street police station, Dublin, to wish him good-bye on his retirement from the service. The occasion was availed of to make a handsome presentation of a beautiful eight-day cuckoo clock to the popular Sergeant.

The annual Lincric demonstration in honor of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien took place Sunday. A procession was formed at Bank place, and headed by the Bohemian band, paraded the principal streets en route to the St. Lawrence cemetery, where the customary oration was delivered by Mr. John Daly.

The solemn office and requiem mass for the late Patrick J. Conlan, proprietor and editor of the Carlow Nationalist, were held at the Carlow Cathedral on Wednesday. The funeral was an imposing one, the attendance being representative of every creed and class in the community among whom the deceased had lived and labored.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas O'Shaughnessy, solicitor, Mohill, County Leitrim. The deceased, who had reached an advanced age, was a well-known and respected practitioner in the West and also in Dublin for many years. He was the father of Mr. Thomas L. O'Shaughnessy, who is one of the most distinguished members of the Irish bar.

It appears that the cost of the high-pressure water scheme for Dalkey would reach over £7,000, without taking into consideration the amount that would have to be paid for way-leave. There was, therefore, a tremendous amount of discretion in the word "deferred" which was made in the order on this subject by the Commissioners at Wednesday's meeting.

The remains of the late Miss Fullerton, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fullerton, of Kingstown, were removed last Saturday from her late residence, 19 Crosthwaite Park, for interment in Dean's Grange cemetery. The very large cortege from Kingstown and the surrounding districts emphatically testified to the high esteem with which the deceased young lady was held by all classes.

A great sensation was caused in Loughrea when it became known that the memorial to the '98 patriot, Peter Finerty, erected with such enthusiasm on the Old Castle, Finerty street, last Sunday, had been removed. It was last seen about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

and since then no trace of it can be found. The utmost indignation prevails throughout town and country around, and the outrage is universally condemned as one of the most dastardly that could well be conceived, its object being manifestly to slight the feelings of the community at large and to insult the memory of the patriot. Active inquiries are being instituted with a view to discovering the guilty party.

At a meeting of the Thurles Town Commissioners, Mr. J. L. Johnson in the chair, a circular was read from the committee of the Irish National Amnesty Association appealing for assistance. The clerk was directed to write to the Secretaries of the association and inform them that they had the entire sympathy of the Commissioners, and that they were determined to assist them by every means in their power.

A Southern correspondent writes: "The Skibbereen Needlework Union held its second sale a few days ago, when over three hundred new garments and a quantity of blankets were sold to the poor of the town and neighborhood at exactly half their original price. The buyers were admitted to the sale by tickets given to them by the members, and they showed the utmost eagerness to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them to secure warm winter garments."

The question of the abolition of the Limerick night-watch formed a subject for discussion at a meeting of the corporation last week. All are aware that the Council by a majority adopted a resolution whereby the watch are to be wiped out of existence on the last day of the present year. Their friends fought hard to retain this time-honored body, but the fates were against them and they were obliged to walk the plank, so to speak. The Royal Irish Constabulary are to be requisitioned as night custodians in their stead.

Much interest will be taken by a considerable section of the Irish public in the fact that a Parliamentary committee has been appointed to inquire into the circumstances under which the gold ornaments recently found in the North of Ireland were sold to the British Museum. These objects of archaeological interest were, it will be remembered, claimed by the Royal Irish Academy. The principle that Irish antiquities should not be sent out of Ireland is one which will meet with approval by all who wish to see everything relating to their country's past history cherished and preserved.

The Ballinasloe Town Board recently appointed a deputation consisting of Dr. Rutherford, T. Dwyer, E. J. Kelly, T. Byrne and Laurence Conroy, to wait on the Earl of Clancarty in relation to the question of starting April markets for the sale of cattle, sheep and pigs. The official assignee has objected as being the responsible party for the tolls, to give direct sanction to the proposal. The members of the Town Board have been approached by large numbers of buyers and sellers, who have urged them to undertake the starting of the markets, and the commissioners have volunteered to make good any deficits that might arise in case of failure, which nobody in the district anticipates.

The funeral of Thomas A. O'Sullivan, a highly esteemed gentleman, took place Wednesday afternoon, and was one of the largest and most representative ever seen in Galway. The funeral started from the residence of the deceased. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of the members of the Parnellite Independent Association, all of whom were mourning badges. Business was suspended in town during the time the funeral was passing. In paying this last tribute to the memory of one who was beloved by all who knew him, party feeling was forgotten and all political opinion joined in showing their esteem for the deceased. A sadder procession was not witnessed in Galway since the funeral of the late Mr. Thos. Ashe, a bosom friend of Mr. O'Sullivan and another staunch and honest upholder of Independent Nationalist party in Galway.

Charles Joseph Kickham, to whose memory a monument was unveiled in Tipperary on Sunday last, was a remarkable and picturesque figure in Irish history, and now to soon have the people of the "gallant county" to which he belonged, and which he loved so well, raised this fitting memorial to a patriot and a man of letters. The brief and simple words at the base of the monument—"Poet, novelist and patriot"—describe Kickham as he would have himself desired. He was a fascinating personality. His patriotism was above reproach. He loved his country, its people, its customs, its scenery—everything in and of Ireland. Quiet and simple in his ways, childlike even in his manners, deeply affectionate even as a woman, he could, when he thought of his country's wrongs, be roused into action like a lion of the tribe of Judah, and the distinguished and honorable part he took in the national movement is not the least prominent feature of a remarkable life history.

A special meeting of the Keady Town Commissioners was held for the purpose of considering the advisability of passing a resolution in favor of the new railway scheme from Kingscourt to Armagh and Keady, which will connect the latter place with other larger towns. Mr. J. M. Kenney said that he was informed by the engineer of the company that no baronial guarantee would be asked for, but that the company would carry out the undertaking themselves. The following resolution was passed unanimously: "That we, the Town Commissioners of Keady, hail with satisfaction the promotion of a railway scheme which is proposed to open up this district by a line of railway running from Kingscourt, Carrickmacross, Castleblaney, Keady and on to Armagh, thereby bringing us into direct communication with the northern and eastern capitals and other business centers, and we hereby call upon all the public bodies along the proposed route to pass similar resolutions in favor of the scheme and to give it every support in their power."

Read this paper for Irish news.

## LABOR WORLD.

## Interest Growing in Race for the Presidency of the Central Labor Union.

There are 3,000 persons engaged in clock-making in Connecticut.

The Brewers' Union elected officers for the ensuing year at their last meeting. They also decided to give each of their locked-out members a Christmas gift of \$5 in addition to the weekly benefits.

The tobacco stemmers went on strike in all the factories in Providence Friday last. The matter was compromised by the employers conceding the men an advance in wages, and work was resumed Monday.

The trouble between the shoemakers and employers at Marlboro, Mass., still continues, in spite of the fact that the employees have made every effort to settle the difficulty. The clergy of the city espouse the cause of the workmen.

The race for the Presidency of the Central Labor Union is being watched with interest by the union men of this city. The contestants are James McGill, the incumbent, and Herman Christen, of the Cigarmakers' Union. Both men have warm friends who are confident of the success of their favorite, but the race will be a close one, with the result in doubt till all the ballots are counted. The nominees for the various offices are competent men, which augurs well for the prosperity of the central labor body.

The Evening Post, which can get very close to the management, says the 18,000 employees of the L. & N. railroad will this year enjoy the most pleasant holiday season they have known for years, and certainly the most pleasant of the past five. According to the promise made that if the earnings of the road warranted it the remaining 5 per cent. of the 10 per cent. reduction made in August, 1893, would be restored at the first of this year, the employees will on January 1 begin to receive the same wages and salaries that were paid them before the dark days of 1893 settled upon the country.

The Financial Secretary to the British Treasury, Mr. Ilanbury, M. P., has consented to receive a deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of the English Trade Union Congress. The question which is to be discussed is the fair wages resolution passed by the late Congress at Bristol. The question to be laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer when the Parliamentary Committee meets him is that of the banking of trade union funds. At present trade unions, although they confer benefits similar to those of friendly societies, are limited as to the amount which they can deposit in the Post-office Savings Bank. They desire to have this limit removed.

Eugene V. Debs has entered the lecture field under arrangements that will occupy the greater part of his time during this winter and next spring, says a labor correspondent. He has finished one course in Northern Michigan, and is at this writing filling a course in Iowa, which began at Des Moines. All reports are to the effect that he is meeting with unusual success. This is gratifying to all friends of labor, for it goes without saying that Debs is talking on the labor question in some of its phases all the time. His subject in the Iowa course is "Labor and Liberty." Whatever may be the differences of opinion when we come to the adoption of remedies, all who have heard him, and their name is legion, admit that Debs is possessed of wonderful abilities as a public speaker. I am one of those who have believed for several years that such was his special field and that he made a mistake every time he left the platform to take part in the practical management of the movement.

The American Federation of Labor closed its annual session at Kansas City. The work of this year's convention does not embrace much that is of importance to the trades union movement of the United States. Samuel Gompers was elected President for another year, while Thomas Tracey, of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and James O'Connell, of the International Union of Machinists, were elected to represent the Federation in the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain and Ireland. The increase of the per capita tax of the affiliated bodies may not prove popular, although it is calculated to be a means of advancing the eight-hour movement. After a debate lasting several days the Socialist element were again overwhelmingly defeated. Detroit was selected as the place for holding the next convention. It was decided to sustain the stoneworkers in their effort to secure an eight-hour day, and before adjourning the convention reaffirmed its allegiance to the cause of silver.

For the first time in the history of Georgia and the South, the color line has been drawn on negro workmen. What makes this more remarkable is that it was done by the committee which was in charge of President McKinley's reception and entertainment in Atlanta, on the occasion of last week's jubilee, says a telegram. The Federation of Trades was to take part in the procession, and among its members were several hundred negro quarrymen and stonemasons. These were all ready to march in the line, when they were notified that no negroes would be allowed in the procession. The white members of their organization protested, but without effect. When the committee flatly refused to permit the negro workmen to join the procession, all the white workmen who were waiting to march withdrew. The Federation of Trades denounced the committee's action, and there is much feeling in the city over it among both whites and negroes. White and colored workmen march together on every Labor Day, and work side by side in every mechanical calling in Atlanta. Both resent the dictation of the committee.

Riches may be powerful things, but they can neither make a man out of a scoundrel nor a scoundrel out of a man.

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